



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

| APPLICATION NO.            | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/813,307                 | 03/30/2004  | David A. Dinsmoor    | P-20772.00          | 3624             |
| 27581                      | 7590        | 07/15/2008           |                     |                  |
| MEDTRONIC, INC.            |             |                      | EXAMINER            |                  |
| 7110 MEDTRONIC PARKWAY NE  |             |                      | GILBERT, ANDREW M   |                  |
| MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55432-9924 |             |                      |                     |                  |
|                            |             |                      | ART UNIT            | PAPER NUMBER     |
|                            |             |                      |                     | 3767             |
|                            |             |                      | MAIL DATE           | DELIVERY MODE    |
|                            |             |                      | 07/15/2008          | PAPER            |

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

|                              |                                      |                                        |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>Office Action Summary</b> | <b>Application No.</b><br>10/813,307 | <b>Applicant(s)</b><br>DINSMOOR ET AL. |
|                              | <b>Examiner</b><br>ANDREW M. GILBERT | <b>Art Unit</b><br>3767                |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 June 2008.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-5,17-19,21-32,41,42,44-47,67 and 68 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) 67 and 68 is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-3, 17-19,21-31,41,42,44-47,67 and 68 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) 4,5 and 32 is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 22 May 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 6/18/2008 has been entered.

### ***Acknowledgments***

2. This office action is in response to the reply filed on 6/18/2008.
3. In the reply, the Applicant amended claims 1 and 21-23 and 29 and cancelled claims 20 and 43.
4. Additionally, the Applicant filed a Terminal Disclaimer on 6/18/2008 that has been DISAPPROVED on 7/1/2008 because the attorney is not of record. Appropriate correction is required. The rejections are maintained.
5. Claims 1-5, 17-19, 22-32, 41-42, 44-47, 67-68 are pending.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States

only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. Claims 1-3, 17, 24-27, 29-31, 41, 45-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cartledge et al (7175660).

In reference to claims 1 and 29, Cartledge et al discloses a medical device comprising: a device housing (Fig 1; col 4, Ins 26-36, Ins 61-65; col 5, Ins 1-11; col 11, Ins 54-64; col 14, Ins 3-12; 34-col 16, Ins 63) sized for introduction into and residence completely within the body lumen; a fixation mechanism (adjustment means – may be a variety of elements – col 15, Ins 47-57) to attach the device housing to a surface within the body lumen (see above citations); and a controlled detachment mechanism (adjustment mechanism), mechanically actuated to selectively self-detach the device housing from the surface of the body lumen (adjustment mechanism controls the means to remotely change the shape/size and including complete detachment and removal from the body; see above citations); and a controller (remote control external from body) responsive to a control signal (electronic, magnetic, uv light etc.. see above citations) and external to the body lumen, wherein the controller activates the controlled detachment mechanism (see above citations), and wherein the medical device remains completely within the body lumen until after the device is detached from the surface (see above citations).

In reference to claim 2 and 30, see (adjustment means – may be a variety of elements – col 15, Ins 47-57); claim 17, 18, 41, see (adjustment mechanism may be electromechanical motors or other electrically controlled and powered systems; see above citations); claim 24-25 and 45, see (col 14, Ins 34-col 16, Ins 63); for claim 26-27

and 46, see (above citations and col 4, Ins 65-67); and for claims 28 and 47, see (above citations).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claim 3 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cartledge et al in view of Kilcoyne et al (6689056). Cartledge et al discloses the invention substantially as claimed except for expressly disclosing vacuum pressure to draw the tissue into the lumen. Kilcoyne et al teaches that it is known to have vacuum pressure to draw tissue into the lumen (col 10, Ins 24-26) for the purpose of grabbing tissue to attach the attachment mechanism. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device as taught by Cartledge et al with the vacuum pressure as taught by Kilcoyne et al for the purpose of grabbing tissue to attach the attachment mechanism.

10. Claims 19, 22-23, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cartledge et al in view of Imran et al (6535764). Cartledge et al discloses the invention substantially as claimed except for expressly disclosing the power source including an inductive coupling to generate power for the detachment mechanism. Imran et al teaches that it is known to have the power source including an

inductive coupling to generate power for activating a detachment mechanism (col 22, Ins 8-30, col 23, Ins 20-33) for the purpose of remotely generating power. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device as taught by Cartledge et al with the power generator as taught by Imran et al for the purpose of remotely generating power to power a detachment mechanism.

***Double Patenting***

11. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

12. Claims 1-3, 17-19, 24-27, 29-31, 45-46 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-26 of U.S. Patent No. 6689056. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims in the present application are

merely broader than the US Pat No 6689056. Thus, the invention claimed in the current application is merely generic to the species claimed in the parent application. It has been held that the generic invention is anticipated by the species.

13. Claims 1, 17-18, 24-27, 29, 45-46 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 15-17, 62-87 of copending Application No. 10/833776. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims in the present application are merely broader than the copending application. Thus, the invention claimed in the current application is merely generic to the species claimed in the parent application. It has been held that the generic invention is anticipated by the species.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

14. Claims 1-3, 17-18, 24-27, 29-31, 45, 46 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 10-11, 13-16, 55-58, 61-66 of copending Application No. 10/687296. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims in the present application are merely broader than the copending application. Thus, the invention claimed in the current application is merely generic to the species claimed in the parent application. It has been held that the generic invention is anticipated by the species.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

15. Claims 1-3, 17-19, 24-27, 29-31, 45, 46 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 55-58, 66, 69, 71, 73 of copending Application No. 10/896553. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims in the present application are merely broader than the copending application. Thus, the invention claimed in the current application is merely generic to the species claimed in the parent application. It has been held that the generic invention is anticipated by the species.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

16. Claims 1-3, 17-18, 24-31, 45, 46 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-53 of copending Application No. 10/835425. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims in the present application are merely broader than the copending application. Thus, the invention claimed in the current application is merely generic to the species claimed in the parent application. It has been held that the generic invention is anticipated by the species.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

***Response to Arguments***

17. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5, 17-19, 22-32, 41-42, 44-47, 67-68 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

18. Claims 67-68 are allowed.

19. Claims 4-5, 32 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANDREW M. GILBERT whose telephone number is (571)272-7216. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am to 5:00 pm Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kevin Sirmons can be reached on (571)272-4965. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Andrew M Gilbert/  
Examiner, Art Unit 3767  
/Kevin C. Sirmons/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3767